

NOT THE GLORY OF CÆSAR BUT THE WELFARE OF ROME.

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C O N T I N U E D

He proceeded to say that, by a sort of
sider-current, the power of Congress to
regulate the money of the country had
ruined it, and upon its ruin had sprung up
various institutions which now exercised the

dent, will recollect the controversy between New York and her neighbor States, fifteen

warning you of the danger into which you are conducting our public affairs, by urging

olderness and the wilderness, and in a long series of years; and if, thus standing, he would exert his acknowledged ability to restore the prosperity of the country, and put an end to the mischief of reckless expensiveness and dangerous innovation, I would not only willingly act *with* him, I would act *under* him: I would follow him, I would support him, I would back him, at every step, to the uttermost of my power and ability. Such is not to be our destiny. That destiny is, that we here part: and all I can say further is, that he carries with him the same feeling of personal kindness on my part, the same hearty good will which have heretofore inspired me.

So much, sir, for concentration, arising from depositing the revenues in the banks. Let us now look to the other part of the connection, viz: the receiving of bank notes for duties. How in the world does this "centralize" the commercial system? The whole tendency and effect, as it seems to me, is directly the other way. It counteracts centralization. It gives all possible advantage to local currency and local payments, and thereby encourages both imports and exports. It tends to make local money good every where. If goods be imported into Charleston, the duties are paid in Charleston notes. New York notes are not demanded. Nothing, certainly, can be

By this scheme, sir, Government, in its disbursement, is not to pay money, but to issue paper. This paper is not otherwise payable or redeemable, than as it may be received at the Treasury. It is expected